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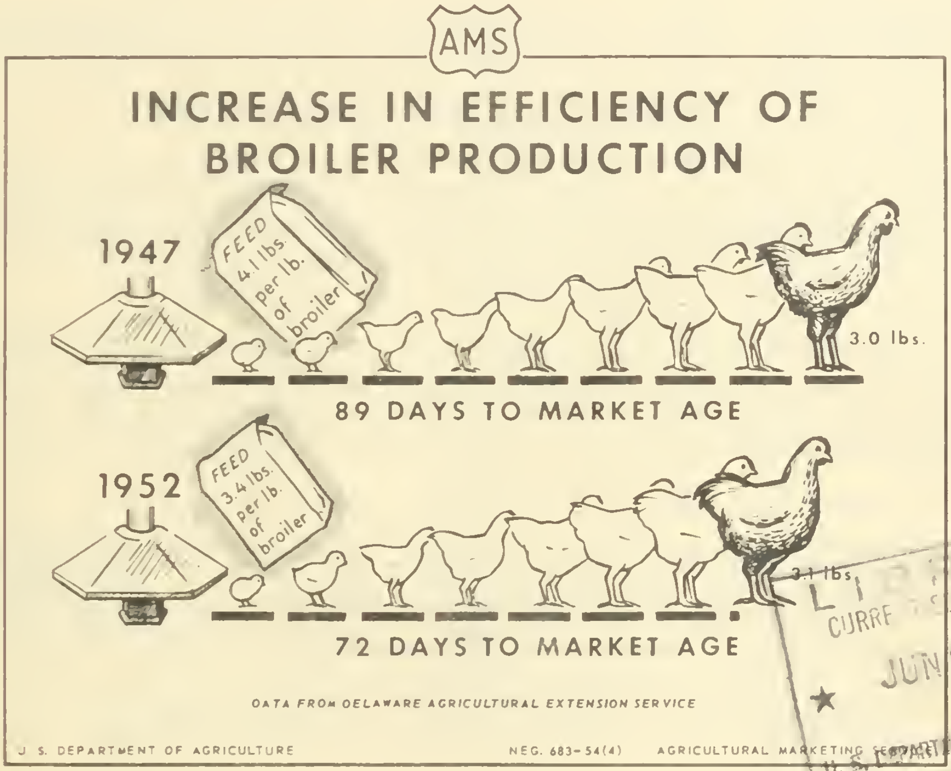
FOR RELEASE
MAY 25, P. M.
1954

The POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

In this issue:
Gross Income,
Poultry and Eggs, 1953.

PES-171


AMS
INCREASE IN EFFICIENCY OF BROILER PRODUCTION
1947
FEED 4.1 lbs. per lb. of broiler
3.0 lbs.
89 DAYS TO MARKET AGE
1952
FEED 3.4 lbs. per lb. of broiler
3.1 lbs.
72 DAYS TO MARKET AGE
DATA FROM DELAWARE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 683-54(4)
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SE

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Increased physical efficiency has been an important factor in the continued annual increases in broiler production. Since 1947, prices have trended downward relative to the general price level. Nevertheless farmers have been willing to produce heavily because advances in breeding, nutrition, and disease control have enabled them to cut production costs from the levels of 5 years ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1943-52	1953	1954	Month or date	Average 1943-52	1953	1954	Comments on current situation
		EGGS								
Farm production	**Mil. doz.**	Mar.	532.6	522.7	550.4	Apr.	533.0	505.7	522.6	By summer, likely to exceed 1953 by wider percentage margin than during March and April
Average number of layers on farms	**Millions**	Mar.	380.2	349.7	359.5	Apr.	361.9	334.9	343.5	
Rate of lay per layer	**Eggs**	Mar.	16.9	17.9	18.4	Apr.	17.7	18.1	18.3	
Apparent civilian per capita disappearance	**Eggs**	Feb.	32.5	34.0	34.1	Mar.	37.4	38.3	37.3	
Frozen egg production	**Mil. lb.**	Feb.	32.5	40.1	36.2	Mar.	66.9	56.3	75.7	Does not include liquid egg dried immediately, or used directly in liquid form
Dried egg production	**Mil. lb.**	Feb.	10.0	1.2	1.9	Mar.	13.7	2.1	3.1	
Price received by farmers	**Ct. per doz.**	Mar.	36.2	44.7	38.7	Apr.	36.0	45.5	35.0	
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	**Percent**	Mar.	96	109	95	Apr.	95	110	86	1954 parity on "modernized" basis; 1953 is "transitional", at 80 percent of "old" basis
Retail price (AMS)	**Ct. per doz.**	Feb.	51.0	59.8	64.3	Mar.	51.3	63.5	56.7	
Egg-feed price ratio	**Lb. feed**	Mar.	10.6	11.3	9.9	Apr.	10.3	11.5	8.9	
Stocks:										
Shell	**Thous. cases**	Apr. 1	1,859	375	443	May 1	3,444	816	718	Frozen holdings are equivalent to 5 times as many eggs as are stored in the shell
Frozen	**Mil. lb.**	Apr. 1	109.5	65.2	91.9	May 1	159.2	99.0	141.2	
Chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries	**Millions**	Mar.	267.0	277.0	310.4	Apr.	312.0	287.5	308.9	
Young chickens on farms	**Millions**	Apr. 1	208.3	214.3	254.1	May 1	422.5	377.2	406.9	
Farm price of poultry ration	**Dol. per cwt**	Mar.	3.49	3.97	3.90	Apr.	3.54	3.94	3.93	Although April prices are about same, in 1953 they were trending downward, while in 1954 the trend is up
		POULTRY								
Price received by farmers for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	30.0	28.2	23.4	Apr.	30.7	28.1	24.5	
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	26.4	25.4	22.4	Apr.	26.6	25.1	21.0	
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	28.3	27.5	23.1	Apr.	28.5	27.2	23.7	
Price received by farmers for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Percent	Mar.	108	89	77	Apr.	109	89	79	"Modernized" parity applicable for both chickens and turkeys since January 1, 1950
Retail price of broilers and fryers dressed (AMS) 1/	Ct. per lb.	Feb.	48.4	53.5	48.7	Mar.	48.8	53.5	48.6	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	33.5	33.6	33.1	Apr.	33.3	33.3	32.8	
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	1,162.5	81.8	120.2	May 1	919.0	69.0	106.1	Stocks of both turkey and fowl larger than year earlier
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	720.6	92.4	97.3	May 1	578.1	72.3	77.2	
Chicken-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	8.3	6.9	5.9	Apr.	8.2	6.9	6.0	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	9.8	8.5	8.5	Apr.	9.6	8.5	8.3	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 11 broiler areas	**Millions**	Mar.	---	15.6	16.3	Apr.	---	15.9	16.6	Seemingly unaffected by present low broiler prices

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1/ The 10-year averages in this line are not precisely comparable to the averages for the individual months, since prior to April 1949 this item was reported as "chickens", and since then as "broilers and fryers."

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by Outlook and Situation Board, May 19, 1954

SUMMARY

Record egg production for the remainder of this year is indicated by the large production of chicks during the principal hatching season which is now nearing its end. Present broiler production also is near record levels, but the production pattern for that commodity for the rest of 1954 is less certain.

The present and prospective supplies of both of these poultry products are considerably larger than a year earlier. Since January 1, reported placements of broiler chicks have averaged 6 percent larger than in the same period of 1953. On May 1, farmers had 30 million (8 percent) more young chickens than on May 1 last year for flock replacement, and 3 percent more laying chickens. These increased numbers and the long-term upward trend in rate of lay indicate that egg production in coming months will exceed year-ago levels by sucessively larger percentages Hatchery output of poults to date, plus turkey eggs reported in incubators, indicate that the turkey crop will be near the 1952 record of 60.9 million.

Mid-month prices received by farmers for broilers from January through April averaged 24 cents per pound. This contrasts with a 28 cent average for the corresponding months of 1953. During January-April this year, the broiler-feed price ratio was 4.5, which compared with 5.2 a year earlier.

Mid-April egg prices received by farmers averaged 35 cents per dozen, 10.5 cents below a year earlier, and 86 percent of parity. During January-April, 14 percent more replacement chicks were hatched than in the same months in 1953. However, on May 1, 2 percent fewer eggs were in incubators than a year earlier. The number of young and mature chickens already on farms indicates a record output of eggs this fall and during the early winter.

A large turkey crop is assured for 1954. To May 1, hatchings of heavy breed poults were 8 percent ahead of the same date last year, while the light breeds were up 24 percent. On this date last year, the 1953 turkey hatch had been 70 percent completed. The total 1953 output was 7 percent smaller than the 1952 record.

Industry committees, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to advise him regarding egg and turkey policy measures, have recommended against Department of Agriculture purchases of those commodities as price-influencing measures.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Egg Prices to Continue Below Last Year

After continuing well above a year earlier until mid-February, egg prices fell sharply, and in mid-May they were generally 10 cents or more per dozen lower than comparable 1953 prices. (See table 1.) Egg production on farms not only rose seasonally from early in the year until April 1 but also rose relative to last year. The seasonal production peak is now past, but the large number of early pullets on hand, and the long-term upward trend in the rate of lay, indicate that output in future months will exceed 1953 by successively larger percentages.

This indicates that the seasonal increase this summer and fall will not carry egg prices up to 1953 levels, assuming normal seasonal production trends and stable economic conditions.

The strength in egg prices until mid-February was due to a smaller seasonal increase in egg production than usual and strong consumer demand. Also, commercial egg breaking operations were begun early in order to replenish the storage stocks of frozen egg, which on January 1 were the smallest for the date in 26 years.

During February, production on farms increased sharply, with the daily rate of production rising 19 percent from the first day of the month to the last. (The rise in February 1953 was only 8 percent. See table 2.) With the price at country points dropping, commercial breakers held output to the same rate as a year earlier, whereas, in January their output had been 67 percent above 1953.

In March, the price of eggs steadied, and output of egg breakers again exceeded the comparable 1953 output, by 39 percent. The total liquid produced, --93 million pounds of mixed whole egg, yolk, and albumen--was equivalent to 2.4 million cases of eggs, 13 percent of the eggs produced on farms during the month. When it became apparent in late March that frozen egg stocks were far above a year earlier, demand by breakers weakened, contributing to further weakness in prices to farmers.

Even early in the season shell eggs did not go into storage much faster than in 1953, and later the pace slackened considerably compared with 1953. By May 15, 35-city stocks were 2 percent larger than a year earlier. The demand for shell eggs for storage was dampened by the prospects for large production of fresh eggs this fall. Future contracts, which on May 18 were below 42 cents per dozen for September and October delivery, were then 10 and 11 cents lower than the prices at which corresponding contracts closed in 1953.

Large Increase in Frozen Egg Storage

Although egg production is declining seasonally, output will continue to exceed current consumption for another month or two. As a result, storage demand will continue an important factor in the egg market. By mid-summer, when storage stocks will reach the season's peak, stocks of shell eggs are likely to be close to a year earlier, but frozen stocks may be as much as 20 or 25 percent above the 160 million pounds held last July 1.

Table 1 .- Eggs: Prices, May 17, 1954 with comparisons

Item	May 17, 1954	Apr. 15, 1954	May 15, 1953
	Cents	Cents	Cents
U. S. average price received by farmers, per dozen:	---	35.0	45.9
Iowa, price received by farmers, per dozen:			
Grade A Large	28-29	1/28-29	43-44
Grade A Mediums	24-25	1/25-26	38-40
Current receipts	25-26	1/25-26	41-42
New York, wholesale price, per dozen:			
Midwestern, mixed colors:			
Fancy heavy-weights	39½	38½	52
Extras 1, mediums	35	37	49-49½
Nearby whites:			
Extra fancy, heavyweights	40½	50	51
Mediums	35	43	49
Small (pullets)	30½	34	45-45½
Frozen egg, per pound			
Mixed whole egg	27-29	25½-28	39-40½
Yolk, No. 5 color or higher	48-49	47-49	55-56
Albumen	18-20	18-19	33-34½
Chicago, wholesale price, per dozen:			
Mixed colors, extras, Large	36-36½	35½-36	47-48
Future contracts:			
September delivery	41.75	41.35	52.70
San Francisco, wholesale price, per dozen:			
Grade A, Large	40½-41½	42½-43½	56½-57½
Grade A, Mediums	37-37½	40-40½	53-53½

1/ April 16, 1954.

Table 2 .- Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, monthly data, January 1951 to date

Item, year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		a. Monthly average data											
Average number of layers on hand	Mil.												
1951		376	368	355	338	320	304	291	291	316	351	374	385
1952		384	375	360	342	324	206	292	294	321	352	371	379
1953		374	363	350	335	318	303	293	295	320	353	375	385
1954		382	372	359	343								
Eggs laid per 100 layers	Eggs												
1951		1,347	1,405	1,735	1,789	1,838	1,664	1,561	1,413	1,246	1,202	1,153	1,235
1952		1,395	1,510	1,773	1,799	1,833	1,630	1,516	1,401	1,273	1,243	1,205	1,324
1953		1,448	1,462	1,793	1,812	1,836	1,660	1,579	1,469	1,310	1,303	1,275	1,359
1954		1,425	1,473	1,837	1,826								
Total monthly egg production	Mil. cs.												
1951		14.1	14.4	17.1	16.8	16.3	14.1	12.6	11.4	10.9	11.7	12.0	13.2
1952		14.9	15.7	17.7	17.1	16.5	13.9	12.3	11.5	11.3	12.1	12.4	13.9
1953		15.0	14.7	17.4	16.9	16.2	14.0	12.8	12.0	11.6	12.8	13.3	14.6
1954		15.1	15.2	18.3	17.4								
		b. First-of-month data											
Number of layers on hand	Mil.												
1951		380	372	364	346	329	311	297	285	297	335	367	382
1952		388	381	370	351	333	315	297	288	301	340	364	378
1953		380	369	357	343	327	310	297	289	300	339	367	384
1954		387	377	367	352	335							
Eggs laid per 100 layers	Eggs												
1951		39.8	47.1	53.2	58.7	60.6	58.0	53.1	47.7	43.5	39.5	38.1	38.7
1952		40.9	49.1	55.1	59.3	60.6	57.6	51.0	46.7	43.7	41.2	39.1	41.3
1953		44.1	49.3	55.1	60.5	60.2	58.2	52.4	49.5	45.3	42.0	42.1	42.9
1954		44.8	47.3	57.9	60.6	61.2							
Daily rate of egg production	Mil. eggs												
1951		151	175	194	203	199	180	158	136	129	132	140	148
1952		159	187	204	208	202	182	152	134	132	140	142	156
1953		167	182	197	207	197	180	155	143	126	142	154	165
1954		174	178	212	214	205							

Table 3.- Disappearance of layers since January 1954, by regions, with comparisons to 1953

Region	1953							1954				
	Potential layers on farms Jan. 1	Layers on farms first of month as a percent of Jan. 1 potential layers						Potential layers on farms Jan. 1	Layers on farms first of month as a percent of Jan. 1 potential layers			
		Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1		Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1
	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
New Eng.	18	92	88	83	79	76	76	18	89	87	84	80
Mid. Atl.	54							57				
E. N. Cent.	79	94	90	86	82	78	75	81	94	90	86	81
W. N. Cent.	103	94	92	88	84	78	73	106	95	92	89	83
S. Atl.	41	85	83	80	78	76	73	41	85	85	80	78
E. S. Cent.	31	87	85	82	79	76	73	30	87	85	84	81
W. S. Cent.	36							37				
Mountain	11	90	88	83	79	74	71	11	91	88	86	81
Pacific	31							32				
United States	404	91	88	85	81	77	74	414	91	89	85	81

To an increasing extent, storage of frozen eggs rather than of eggs in the shell dominates the total of all egg products combined. Almost 80 percent of the total U. S. cold storage holdings on May 1 were in frozen form, compared with 76 percent a year earlier, and 73 percent on July 1, 1953, when the peak holdings for that season were reported. On May 1 this year, egg solids (dried egg and products) were 5 percent of the total egg holdings (shell equivalent basis) reported by public refrigerated warehouses.

Although holdings of frozen egg on May 1 were 43 percent above a year earlier, holdings of shell eggs were 12 percent lower. The chief factor explaining this difference is that the reduction in seasonal variation in egg production has evened out the seasonal price changes for shell eggs. Consequently the price incentive for shell egg storage has diminished over the years. An additional factor this year is the prospect of large egg supplies in the summer and fall, which has limited storage interest for shell eggs. Nevertheless, in mid-May there was a considerable price spread between spot egg prices and Chicago future contracts, which induced a spurt in storage at that time.

The reduction in the seasonal price swings for fresh eggs has had only a small effect on frozen egg production. Output in the spring continues to be stimulated by the lower price for eggs and the preference for the deeper yellow color of eggs produced in that season.

Table 4 .- Shell and frozen eggs in refrigerated storage

Date	Shell eggs			Frozen eggs			Shell and frozen combined 1/		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
	Thous. cases	Thous. cases	Thous. cases	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Thous. cases	Thous. cases	Thous. cases
					Total U.S. Stocks				
Jan. 1	141	153	89	67	50	42	1,886	1,456	1,181
Feb. 1	238	120	76	53	35	38	1,616	1,029	1,051
Mar. 1	942	248	135	61	42	42	2,515	1,350	1,069
Apr. 1	1,596	375	443	84	65	92	3,785	2,069	2,831
May 1	2,184	816	718	111	99	141	5,072	3,387	4,386
June 1	3,184	1,431		146	132		6,973	4,867	
July 1	3,357	1,513		166	160		7,680	5,662	
Aug. 1	2,728	1,199		163	153		6,971	5,169	
Sept. 1	2,169	827		144	133		5,918	4,293	
Oct. 1	1,709	494		124	110		4,921	3,348	
Nov. 1	1,000	288		95	87		3,476	2,544	
Dec. 1	393	137		72	61		2,275	1,722	
					Stocks in 35 principal cities 2/				
Feb. 27	690	141	77	35	24	21	1,606	761	612
Mar. 6	791	158	106	37	26	23	1,762	826	704
Mar. 13	914	171	150	40	28	27	1,958	899	860
Mar. 20	1,019	176	203	44	32	32	2,161	999	1,042
Mar. 27	1,107	201	255	48	34	38	2,352	1,079	1,246
Apr. 3	1,189	222	321	51	38	44	2,518	1,199	1,463
Apr. 10	1,243	277	337	56	41	50	2,694	1,351	1,629
Apr. 17	1,345	338	367	61	46	56	2,927	1,530	1,823
Apr. 24	1,469	430	428	65	51	62	3,167	1,751	2,031
May 1	1,640	527	486	68	55	67	3,419	1,962	2,237
May 8	1,832	620	602	72	60	73	3,709	2,182	2,491
May 15	2,039	738	756	76	65	77	4,021	2,430	2,761
May 22	2,226	850		81	70		4,323	2,668	
May 29	2,333	950		85	75		4,532	2,886	
June 5	2,435	997		89	79		4,744	3,037	

1/ Frozen egg converted at 38.5 pounds equivalent to 1 case.
2/ Given dates are for 1954; for other years, corresponding Saturdays.

Commercial production of egg solids (dried egg), while still small compared with frozen egg output, has increased from the low level to which it fell with the end of egg price support programs. 1/ About a third of the production of egg solids is based upon the dehydration of frozen egg, so the seasonal pattern for production and storage of solids shows less variation than the pattern for frozen products.

Chickens Raised Exceed Last Year

Hatchings for laying flock replacement reached a high level early in 1954, thus helping to assure a large output of eggs this fall and early winter. Chick production during April for replacements was not so far ahead of last year as was the January-March hatchery output for laying flock replacement, but it was nevertheless above 1953 by 9 percent. However, because more chicks were destroyed than a year earlier, the increased hatchery output of replacement type chicks during April was not fully reflected in the number of young chickens on farms reported for May 1.

1/ The term "egg solids" is used instead of "dried egg", on account of the new processing methods that have been adopted for preparing the product. These processing techniques, including pasteurization and either acidification or enzymatic or yeast fermentation of sugars, result in a product much improved over the wartime product which was called dried egg.

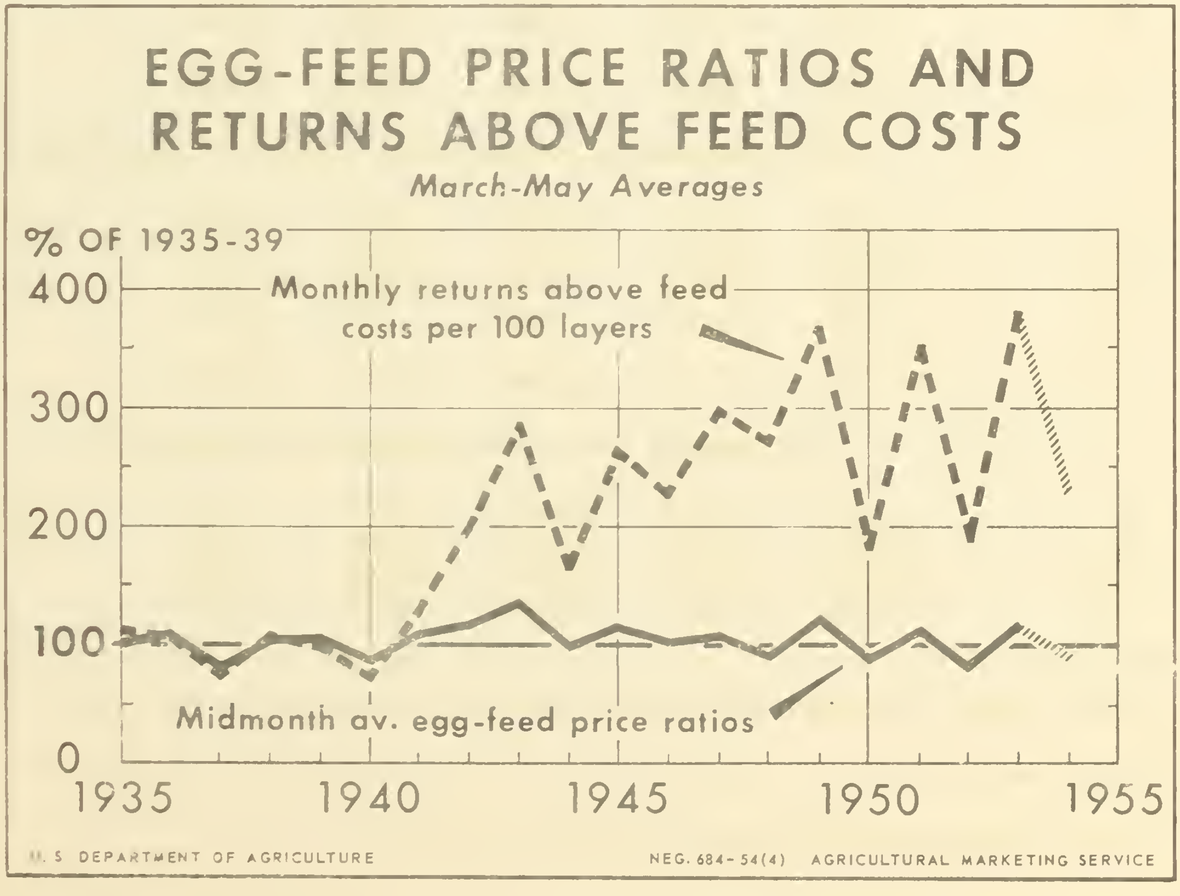


Table 5.- Egg solids: Production, by source of liquid, and reported stocks, by quarters, January 1949 to date

(Product weight)

Calendar quarter	1949 1/	1950 1/	1951	1952	1953	1954
	Thous. lbs.	Thous. lbs.	Thous. lbs.	Thous. lbs.	Thous. lbs.	Thous. lbs.
	(a) Production, all forms (whole, yolk, albumen)					
I	23,725	20,242	5,766	5,314	3,730	6,703
II	28,949	49,153	9,044	5,751	6,583	
III	12,095	20,036	1,634	3,873	5,512	
IV	11,193	3,987	1,156	2,400	3,696	
Total	75,962	93,418	17,600	17,338	19,521	
	(b) Production, all forms, from frozen egg					
I	3,133	1,319	872	1,158	702	1,146
II	2,603	2,602	2,177	1,534	1,377	
III	1,223	1,424	924	2,178	3,609	
IV	1,203	1,880	1,038	1,419	1,540	
Total	8,162	7,225	5,011	6,289	7,228	
	(c) Production, all forms, from fresh and liquid egg					
I	20,592	18,923	4,894	4,156	2,028	5,557
II	26,346	46,551	6,867	4,217	5,206	
III	10,872	18,612	710	1,695	1,903	
IV	9,990	2,107	118	981	2,156	
Total	67,800	86,193	12,589	11,049	12,293	
	(d) Storage stocks at beginning of quarter 2/					
I	25,166	70,188	96,129	17,742	3,976	1,220
II	34,660	79,792	74,456	14,825	3,277	1,560
III	60,742	92,953	46,211	10,624	6,374	
IV	69,430	111,539	25,199	3,724	2,682	

1/ The large production and storage stocks in these years, and the large storage stocks in 1951, followed from the USDA price support purchases.

2/ As reported by public cold-storage warehouses.

On the basis of eggs in incubators May 1, replacement chick output in that month probably will be below a year ago. The total number of eggs in incubators was 2 percent below a year earlier, but eggs in broiler areas were 4 percent above. This suggests that intended hatchings of egg-laying types in the first 20 days of the month would be below last year by perhaps 6 to 8 percent.

Such a decrease during May, and a probable further decrease in the replacement hatch during June and July, would still result in a considerably larger number of chickens raised in 1954 than in 1953. Based on an estimate of May activity and projections for June and July, the increase may be about 5 percent. However, the 1954 chickens raised may include a larger percentage of pullets than last year's brood. Earlier in the season, farmers reported that they intended to buy 44 percent of their chicks as sexed pullets compared with 42 percent last year. Meanwhile, hatcheries have reported 11 to 27 percent increases over last year in the monthly volume of sexing. Even if the increase in sexing is no greater than that indicated by farmers' intentions, the change can offset most of the expected increase in culling.

Because farmers cull their maturing pullets before they are housed as layers, any percentage change in chickens raised does not usually result in an identical change in the number of pullets housed. Since the egg price outlook for summer and fall is less favorable than farmers had expected earlier, culling may be stricter than in past years. This would tend to hold down the percentage increase in pullets housed.

On April 1, there were 40 million more young chickens on farms than a year earlier. On May 1, the difference between 1953 and 1954 had declined to 30 million young chickens. The latter difference is equal to 5 percent of the 615 million chickens raised in 1953.

Even if this 30 million increase in young chickens is partly offset by reductions in the late hatch, more pullets will be available for egg production in the last few months of 1954 than a year earlier. In fact, chicks hatched in November and December 1953, which could have been reported as young chickens on farms April 1, 1954, probably were laying heavily by mid-May, particularly in the Northeast. In New York City, the USDA Market News Service began quoting small (pullet) eggs on March 29 this year, 7 weeks earlier than last year.

Tables 6 and 6a compare present and past numbers of young chickens on farms during the spring, and point out that in recent years larger proportions of those young chickens have been retained as pullets on the following January 1. Table 7 describes the changing composition of the January laying flock since 1940, with the slow trend toward more pullets within the total number of potential layers. Finally, table 8 points out the increasing rate of lay and relates numbers of potential layers to subsequent annual egg production. Each table for which official 1954 estimates are not yet available includes trend ratios or other relatively constant series which provide the basis for projections of the full season's activity.

Table 6.- Young chickens and pullets on farms, selected dates, compared with subsequent numbers of layers, 1948 to date

Year	Young chickens on farms				Chickens raised for flock replacement	Laying pullets, October 1	Total pullets, January 1 following
	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1			
	Absolute numbers						
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1948	155	353	476	479	615	125	258
1949	203	409	537	533	705	140	287
1950	216	384	483	470	635	143	264
1951	201	406	523	508	663	149	276
1952	218	382	477	463	617	154	254
1953	214	377	467	459	615	169	281
1954	254	407					
	Percentage of previous year						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1948	75	82	85	86	86	95	93
1949	131	116	113	111	115	112	111
1950	106	94	90	88	90	102	92
1951	93	106	108	108	104	104	105
1952	108	94	91	91	93	103	92
1953	98	99	98	99	100	110	111
1954	119	108					

Table 6a.- Relationships between early-season measures of laying flock replacement and later numbers of layers, 1948 to date

Year	Sexed pullets as a percentage of farmers' chick purchases	October 1		January 1 following		
		Laying pullets as a percentage of May 1 young chickens	Laying hens as a percentage of total pullets January 1	Total pullets, laying and not laying, as a percentage of:		Laying hens, as a percentage of January 1 total pullets
				July 1 young chickens	Chickens raised for laying flock replacement	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1948	30	35	69	54	42	51
1949	31	34	71	54	41	53
1950	32	37	67	56	42	51
1951	33	37	70	54	42	55
1952	37	40	67	55	41	54
1953	42	45	67	61	46	52
1954	1/44					

1/ Intentions.

Table 7.- Composition of the January 1 egg production flock, 1940 to date

Year	Layers and potential layers on farms Jan. 1					Hens as a percentage of "potential layers"
	Pullets			Hens	Total: "potential layers"	
	Laying	Not yet laying	Total			
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
1940	202	51	254	139	393	35
1941	192	48	240	141	381	37
1942	221	57	278	150	428	35
1943	255	63	319	170	489	35
1944	282	67	350	174	524	33
1945	254	47	301	172	474	36
1946	269	53	322	151	473	32
1947	244	37	281	150	431	35
1948	243	35	278	140	418	33
1949	227	31	258	141	399	35
1950	255	32	287	137	424	32
1951	234	30	264	146	410	36
1952	244	32	276	144	420	34
1953	230	24	254	150	404	37
1954	255	26	281	132	414	32

Table 8.- Annual egg production on farms, and rate of lay per bird, 1940 to date

Year	"Potential layers" (hens and pullets) Jan. 1	Average monthly number of layers on hand during the year	Egg production per:		Total egg production
			Hen or pullet on hand Jan. 1	Layer on hand during the year	
	Mil.	Mil.	Eggs	Eggs	Mil. cases
1940	393	297	101	134	110
1941	381	301	110	139	116
1942	428	342	114	142	135
1943	489	383	112	142	152
1944	524	396	112	148	163
1945	474	369	119	152	156
1946	473	358	118	156	155
1947	431	345	128	160	154
1948	418	332	131	166	152
1949	399	331	141	170	156
1950	424	342	139	172	163
1951	410	339	144	175	165
1952	420	342	145	178	169
1953	404	339	153	182	171
1954	414				

Table 9.- Chicks: Production, presumed distribution between broilers and other purposes, and relation to numbers of young chickens on farms and chickens raised, monthly for January through June, 1951 to date

Month	Production of chicks in commercial hatcheries	Reported broiler placements in specialized areas 1/	Presumed total commercial broiler placements 2/	Presumed number of chicks for other (than broiler) purposes 3/		Young chickens on farms, first day of following month	
				Total for the month	Cumulative for the season	Number	As a percentage of cumulative number of non-broiler chicks
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Percent
1951							
Jan.	96	35	69	27	27		
Feb.	161	37	73	88	115		
Mar.	270	42	82	188	303	201	66
Apr.	317	44	86	231	534	406	76
May	271	44	86	185	719	523	73
June	143	42	82	61	780	508	65
July	105	50	98	7	787		
7-month total	1,363	294	576	787			
1952							
Jan.	122	65	112	10	10		
Feb.	190	58	100	90	100		
Mar.	293	46	79	214	314	218	69
Apr.	290	52	90	200	514	382	74
May	216	50	86	130	644	477	74
June	117	48	83	34	678	463	68
July	85	44	76	9	687		
7-month total	1,313	363	626	687			
1953							
Jan.	125	53	95	30	30		
Feb.	170	49	88	82	112		
Mar.	277	59	105	172	284	214	75
Apr.	287	58	104	183	467	377	81
May	230	59	105	125	592	467	79
June	137	55	98	39	631	459	73
July	97	50	89	8	639		
7-month total	1,323	383	684	639			
1954							
Jan.	138	66	102	36	36		
Feb.	193	62	95	98	134		
Mar.	310	72	111	199	333	254	76
Apr.	309	71	109	200	533	407	76

1/ 1951, 7 specialized areas; 1952 and 1953, 11 areas; 1954, 14 areas. 2/ Placements in the specialized areas in the preceding column were presumed to be 51 percent of the total broiler placements in 1951; 58 percent in 1952; 56 percent in 1953 and 65 percent in 1954. 3/ Without allowance for variations in chicks destroyed, in number for nonfarm (backyard) rearing, or farm-hatched chicks.

Table 10.- Chick production and disposition, 1934 to date

Year	Chicks produced			Broilers produced	Chickens raised for flock replacement	Balancing item corresponding to chick mortality, chicks destroyed, and others 2/	
	In commercial hatcheries	On farms 1/	Total			Number	As a percentage of total chicks produced
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Percent
1934	526	492	1,018	34	644	340	33
1935	650	432	1,082	43	658	381	35
1936	791	436	1,226	53	715	458	37
1937	688	337	1,024	68	601	355	35
1938	786	343	1,129	82	651	396	35
1939	916	333	1,250	106	697	448	36
1940	859	283	1,143	143	634	366	32
1941	1,093	280	1,374	192	745	437	32
1942	1,280	281	1,561	228	844	489	31
1943	1,609	311	1,920	285	1,001	634	33
1944	1,288	237	1,525	274	832	419	27
1945	1,621	230	1,851	366	890	595	32
1946	1,266	171	1,436	292	738	406	28
1947	1,290	144	1,434	310	719	404	28
1948	1,262	127	1,389	370	615	404	29
1949	1,505	122	1,626	513	705	408	25
1950	1,538	107	1,645	631	635	380	23
1951	1,783	96	1,879	806	663	410	22
1952	1,739	88	1,827	887	617	324	18
1953	1,823	79	1,901	986	615	300	16

1/ Sixty-five percent of figure reported as eggs hatched on farms where produced.

2/ Such as back-yard rearing and net exports. Backyard poultry numbers are estimated at 10 percent of numbers on farms, Data regarding net exports are not available. Their magnitude is small, however. In 1952 exports of chicks were 11 million; in 1953, 13 million.

Table 11.- Chickens raised and related items, 1953 and 1954 to date, U.S. by regions

Region	Chickens raised, 1953	Pullets on farms Jan. 1, 1954	Intentions to raise chickens 1954 as a percentage of 1953	Sexed pullets as a percentage of total chick purchases		Young chickens on farms, May 1		
				Actual, 1953	Intended, 1954	1953	1954	1954 as a percentage of 1953
	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
New England	35	13	100	57	60	58	67	116
Mid.Atlantic	75	40	103	59	61			
E. N. Central	120	59	94	48	53	86	87	101
W. N. Central	157	81	94	43	47	92	102	111
S. Atlantic	64	25	104	27	27	42	40	95
E. S. Central	52	18	104	42	44	66	71	108
W. S. Central	54	20	107	18	22			
Mountain	19	7	105	32	35	33	40	121
Pacific	41	21	108	62	67			
United States	615	281	100	42	44	377	407	108

In a regional breakdown of the current flock replacement activity, the West North Central Region shows the largest increase over a year earlier in the number of young chickens on hand (table 11). Since that region is the most important one in terms of excess egg production over local requirements, and it normally ships eggs or egg products throughout the country, an expansion of production there is likely to have effects in markets over the United States. (See cover chart, Poultry and Egg Situation, No. 170.)

Hens: Culling Normal, Prices Low, Stocks High

Marketings of hens taken from laying flocks normally increase at this season of the year. Reports from producing areas suggest that, despite low egg prices, farmers are culling birds no faster than in past years. (See table 3).

The May 14 price for hens in Iowa was 10-14 cents per pound, compared with 20 cents a year earlier. The U. S. average price received by farmers for "farm chickens" in mid-April was 21.0 cents, against 25.1 cents 12 months before. (In April, sales of "farm chickens" are mostly hens.) These low prices probably offset the effect of low egg prices as an inducement to accelerated culling.

Prices for hens are being influenced by the large cold storage stocks of fowl. At 39 million pounds, the May 1 holdings were almost double the 20 million pounds in storage May 1, 1953. These stocks usually reach the season's low point about July 1 or August 1 (table 12).

Because marketings of hens from farms are seasonal, with heaviest sales occurring about September and October, price for this class of poultry at that season depends considerably upon demand from storers. If stocks this summer are above the average for recent years, speculative demand for storage will be weaker than usual.

Table 12.- Fowl: First-of-month stocks in refrigerated warehouses, 1948 to date

Year	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1948	106	97	88	66	47	33	28	27	26	34	49	54
1949	47	39	33	23	17	14	13	13	21	35	58	74
1950	79	70	55	41	30	22	21	19	23	40	66	77
1951	75	70	56	43	31	25	23	24	31	50	84	101
1952	96	90	82	69	58	52	47	42	36	41	57	58
1953	59	49	41	29	20	16	15	17	23	39	53	65
1954	69	61	54	49	39							

Broilers: Prices Low, Production Continues High

Broiler prices have been generally low since December 1953, but output has continued at record or near-record levels.

The price received by farmers averaged 24.5 cents per pound in mid-April and has averaged 23.7 cents for the 5 months beginning with mid-December. A year earlier, the average price for the 5 months had been 28.4 cents. Principally as a result of the price decline, the mid-April broiler-feed price ratio was 4.5 (pounds of feed equal in value to 1 pound of broiler), contrasted with 5.3 a year earlier, and the 1953 annual average of 5.2

Despite adverse current price relationships, growers have continued to start large numbers of broiler chicks. Weekly reports from principal producing areas show that chick placements in the past 3 months were 5 percent higher than the year before. The number of eggs in incubators in the week ending May 15 indicated that placements will continue high into early June.

The usual growing period for broilers is 10 to 12 weeks, so this assures continued large supplies at least to mid-August. Since supplies of other poultry and pork will be increasing seasonally at that time, the continued large broiler output will face greater competition.

Turkeys: Large Hatch

Turkey production in 1954 is certain to exceed the 1953 output, and may equal or even surpass the 1952 record crop of 43 million heavy-breed turkeys and 18 million of the light breeds. In 1953, output by breeds was 6 and 12 percent lower than in 1952.

To May 1, hatchery output of heavy-type poults was 8 percent ahead of the same period last year. The number of eggs in incubators May 1, indicates a May hatch considerably larger than in 1953. In 1953, 55 percent of the season's heavy-breed poults were hatched before May 1, and 28 percent in May.

Hatchings of poults of the light breeds by May 1 were 24 percent ahead of 1953. The number of eggs in incubators on that date also was higher than a year earlier. The hatching of small breed turkeys spreads out more over the year than that for heavy breeds. In 1953, only about half the crop was hatched in May and earlier.

In view of the expanded turkey production to date this year, the Turkey Advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture urged producers and others to reconsider their production plans, particularly for heavy-breed turkeys, for the remainder of the season. Larger marketings with corresponding downward pressure on prices, and increased production costs over last year, are likely to reduce growers' net returns from the 1953 level.

Sales of turkeys at present are seasonally small, and current prices are not especially indicative of season-average returns to farmers. Present sales from farms are mostly small turkeys or breeders which have finished egg production. Table 13 compares current and past prices for turkeys sold by farmers, and also for dressed turkeys of selected weights.

On May 1 cold storage stocks of turkeys were above a year earlier for the first time since September 1953. The large stocks in the winter of 1952-53 were partly surplus disposal stocks contracted for delivery to the Department of Agriculture. During that winter an effort was made to use those stocks quickly. The quantity of stored turkeys moving through commercial channels this past winter may have been as large as, or larger than in the winter of 1952-53. The May 1, 1954, holdings, 77 million pounds, were 5 million pounds higher than stocks on May 1, 1953, when turkeys held for delivery against Government contracts had presumably been used up. The net reduction from April 1 to May 1 in U. S. cold storage stocks of turkeys was 20 million pounds. This figure was the same as a year ago but the 1953 out-movement may have included as much as 3½ million pounds of turkeys used for school lunches.

Table 13. - Turkey prices, per pound: Selected series, October 1951 to date

Season	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	a. Frozen eviscerated toms, 16-18 pounds, first day of month 1/ 2/								
1951-52	60-62	61-65	63-65	58-59	57-59	56-57	54-57	55-57	56-59
1952-53	52-54	54-56	54-56	54-56	52-54	51-53	---	---	---
1953-54	50-52	50-52	52-54	---	---	---	---	---	
	b. Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, first day of month 1/ 2/								
1951-52	64-66	60-63	60-63	59-61	59-61	58-58½	56-58½	59-61	60-63
1952-53	58-60	54-58	53-57	53-55	55-56½	53-55	52-55	56-58½	56-60
1953-54	55-59	53-56	51½-54	51-54	51-54	51½-54½	49½-53½	49-53½	
	c. Live, lightweight Beltsville Small Whites, first day of month 1/ 3/								
1951-52	38-39	43	41-43	39-40	36-38	37-39	38-39	35	35
1952-53	36-37	37-38	37-38	42	40½	42-43	42-43	38	35
1953-54	33-33½	36½	37½	37	35	37	33	30	
	d. New York dressed, ice-packed, Beltsville Small Whites, first day of month 1/ 2/								
1951-52	48½-49	53-54	50-51	---	47½-48	48-50	49½-50	46-47	43-44
1952-53	47½-48	47½-48	49-50	53½-54	52½-53	55½-56	51-52	48-49	43-44½
1953-54	41½-42	44-45	46½-47	47-48	44½-45	44½-45	42½-43	38½-39	
	e. Live, U. S. average price received by farmers, at mid-month								
1951-52	35.8	37.8	39.6	37.1	36.1	34.5	34.5	32.0	32.3
1952-53	32.9	33.7	34.6	33.6	33.3	33.6	33.3	32.5	31.7
1953-54	33.3	33.9	34.5	33.2	33.2	33.1	32.8		

1/ When date given was Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, or quotation was otherwise unavailable, first business day thereafter. 2/ New York City. 3/ Shenandoah Valley.

Table 14.- Turkeys: First of month U. S. storage stocks, monthly 1945 to date; weekly, 35 cities January 10, 1953, to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					(a) Monthly, U. S.							
1945	73	74	63	46	33	29	27	21	18	27	43	78
1946	108	125	135	124	107	97	79	63	55	45	84	117
1947	128	140	126	109	95	86	72	59	45	39	65	86
1948	83	83	70	55	41	33	27	19	13	15	34	47
1949	51	55	51	44	36	33	29	21	21	35	76	107
1950	127	138	129	113	93	77	64	47	37	43	77	108
1951	110	117	101	80	60	43	39	30	25	42	83	109
1952	107	116	107	93	72	63	56	46	44	71	142	158
1953	147	143	118	92	72	60	53	44	46	69	126	135
1954	122	125	109	97	77							
					(b) Weekly, 35 cities							
1953 1/												
First	---	93	77	62	48	38	32	26	27	39	82	87
Second	92	89	74	58	46	38	31	25	28	45	89	90
Third	95	83	71	54	44	36	29	25	31	52	85	84
Fourth	95	79	66	51	42	34	28	25	35	62	78	76
Fifth	94				39			26		73		
1954												
First	77	80	70	63	50							
Second	80	77	70	60	48							
Third	80	74	67	56	46							
Fourth	81	71	65	52								
Fifth	81											

1/ Holdings on successive Saturdays of given month.

RECORD HIGH GROSS INCOME FROM POULTRY AND EGGS IN 1953

Taken as a whole, the poultry industry had a good year in 1953. Output totaled slightly above the 1952 record, with egg and broiler production reaching new highs, while turkey output fell below the 1952 record. With feed costs averaging 8 percent below 1952, costs of production per unit were reduced. Average prices received by farmers for eggs were 14 percent higher than in 1952, turkey prices were unchanged, but prices for broilers declined 6 percent.

The outlook for 1954 is for a less favorable year than 1953. Partly as a result of the good year in 1953, hatchings of both chicks and poults are well ahead of a year earlier. Broiler placements in the last 3 months were 5 percent above a year earlier, on May 1 young chickens for flock replacement were 8 percent above last year, and poult production for January-April was 8 percent above last year for heavy and 24 percent above for light breeds.

The decrease in feed prices from 1952 levels benefited all poultry producers in 1953. At conversion rates of 3 pounds of feed to produce 1 pound of broiler, 4 pounds of feed to produce 1 pound of turkey, and 6 pounds of feed to produce 1 dozen eggs, the decline in feed prices reduced production costs of poultrymen by about 1 cent per pound for broilers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for turkeys, and 2 cents per dozen for eggs. The decline in the average poultry ration cost was about 35 cents per 100 pounds from the 1952 average to the 1953 average.

Gross income from egg production in 1953 was 16 percent above 1952 because of a 1 percent gain in production and a 14 percent increase in prices. A 12 percent increase in broiler production more than offset the 6 percent decline in prices, and gross income also exceeded 1952. Turkey producers, however, grossed less since production was down 7 percent from 1952 while prices averaged the same. Gross returns from the sale of by-product (farm) chickens also declined with production 6 percent below the previous year and prices the same.

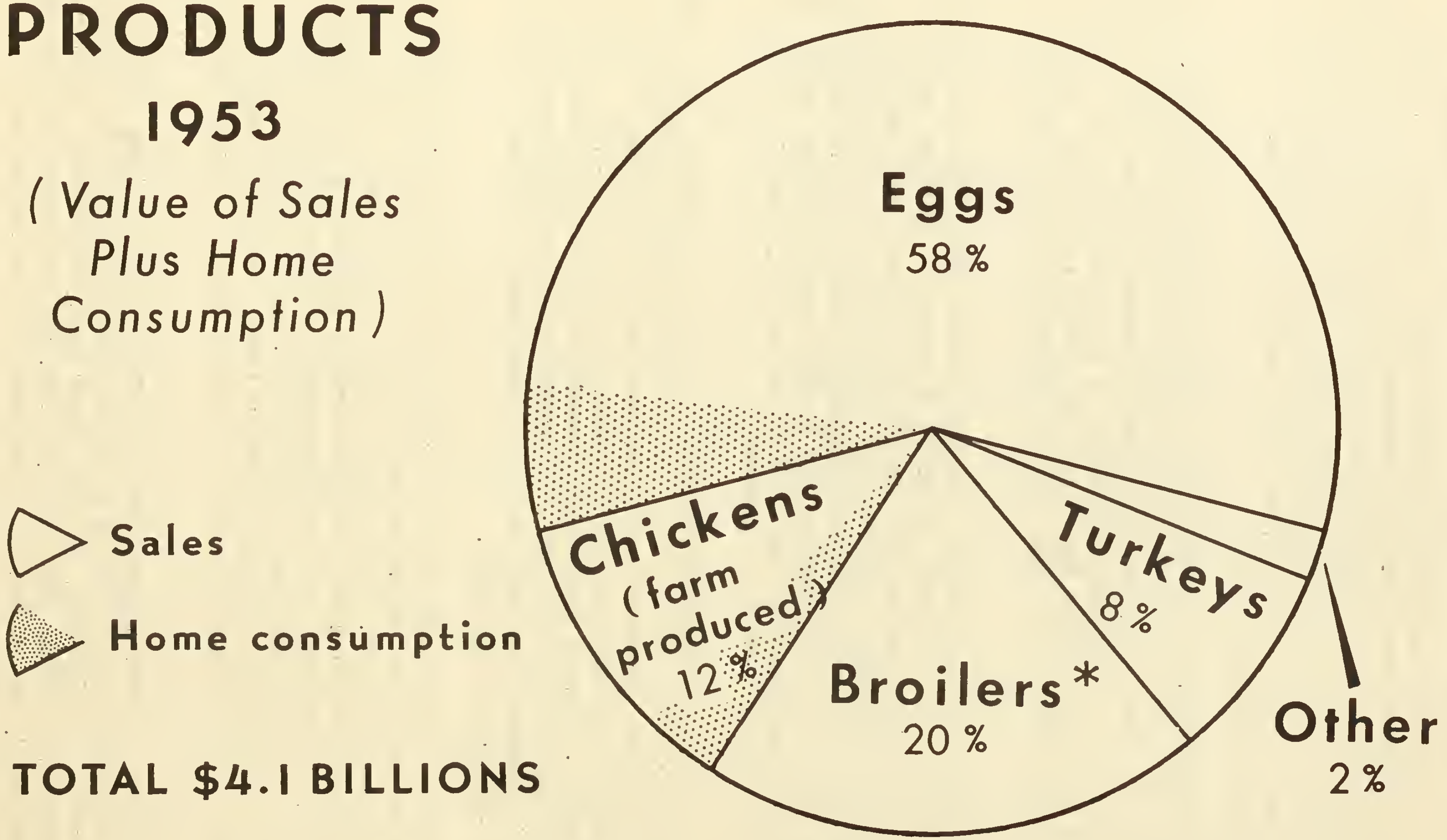
Estimates of net income are not made for the poultry industry, but from information in the accompanying tables it is possible to indicate the changes from a year earlier. With gross income up 16 percent and poultry ration averaging 8 percent lower, egg production was much more profitable in 1953 than a year earlier. Sales of hens and cockerels--byproducts of egg production--probably were less profitable than in the previous year. However, total returns from byproduct poultry meat are small compared with those from eggs, and returns from the egg-laying enterprise were well above 1952.

The broiler enterprise was less profitable in 1953 than in 1952. The decline in prices was not fully offset by the decline in feed prices and the increase in production. On the other hand, the turkey enterprise probably was more profitable than in 1952 with the reduction in feed costs and the exceptionally low mortality experienced in raising poults offsetting the drop in production.

FARM VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS

1953

(Value of Sales Plus Home Consumption)



TOTAL $4.1 BILLIONS

*FROM SPECIALIZED ENTERPRISES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 685-54(4) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Table 15.- Gross income from poultry and eggs, 1940 to date

Year	Eggs: Value of sales	Eggs: Value of consumption on farms 1/	Chickens: Value of sales	Chickens: Value of consumption on farms 1/	Turkeys: Value of sales	Turkeys: Value of consumption on farms 1/	Broilers in specialized enterprises 2/ 3/	Totals 4/: Value of sales	Totals 4/: Value of consumption on farms 5/	Totals 4/: Gross income 6/	Other poultry 7/ 8/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1940	467.8	114.6	195.9	89.9	77.0	2.6	71.6	812.3	207.1	1,019.4	17
1941	663.4	144.2	261.0	106.6	97.6	3.0	103.0	1,124.9	253.9	1,378.8	21
1942	1,017.7	179.1	383.6	126.6	143.7	3.5	154.6	1,699.6	309.2	2,008.8	29
1943	1,445.6	222.2	688.2	163.9	158.4	3.8	238.3	2,530.4	390.0	2,920.4	48
1944	1,365.3	205.6	626.9	152.6	195.8	3.6	235.3	2,423.2	361.8	2,785.0	48
1945	1,518.1	233.3	676.6	175.4	241.4	4.0	327.1	2,763.1	412.6	3,175.7	58
1946	1,507.9	235.1	639.2	175.1	268.5	4.4	288.6	2,704.2	414.6	3,118.8	54
1947	1,813.2	264.6	567.8	159.3	231.5	4.3	302.2	2,914.7	428.1	3,342.8	47
1948	1,883.8	261.3	542.7	168.1	257.4	5.3	405.2	3,089.0	434.7	3,523.7	50
1949	1,856.9	246.0	496.6	146.8	263.1	4.3	442.5	3,059.1	397.2	3,456.2	55
1950	1,564.0	201.8	411.0	129.3	261.6	3.9	530.1	2,766.8	335.0	3,101.7	51
1951	2,093.4	254.7	471.9	143.6	341.0	4.3	703.2	3,609.5	402.5	4,012.0	63
1952 7/	1,877.4	226.5	395.9	124.8	342.1	4.1	777.9	3,393.2	355.4	3,748.6	64
1953 9/	2,185.0	254.5	381.4	120.6	317.6	4.2	817.3	3,701.3	379.2	4,080.6	67

1/ Consumed in households of farm producers.
2/ Value of production.
3/ Includes consumption in households of producers, which is less than 1 percent of production.
4/ Obtained from unrounded figures.
5/ For eggs, farm chickens, and turkeys only.
6/ Value of sales plus home consumption.
7/ Revised.
8/ Not included in totals shown in previous columns.
9/ Preliminary.

Table 16.- Statistical series indicative of the volume of egg and poultry output, its value, and cost and profit factors, 1940 to date

	(a) Volume of output					(b) General price level and costs						
		Volume of output on farms				Indexes of farmers' prices - (1910-14=100)				Prices paid for:		
							Paid for:					
Year	Index of poultry and egg production (1947-49=100)	Eggs produced	Farm chickens produced (head)	Broilers produced (head)	Turkeys raised (head)	Received for all farm products	Feed	Farm wage rates	All commodities	Baby chicks, per 100	Poults, per 100	Average value of U.S. poultry ration, per cwt. 1/
		Mil. cs.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.					Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1940	71	110.3	555.6	142.8	34.0	100	100	131	122	8.70	32.4	1.68
1941	76	116.4	664.1	191.5	32.6	124	108	160	130	9.01	32.9	1.83
1942	87	135.0	751.8	228.2	32.5	159	132	208	149	11.33	39.2	2.21
1943	101	151.5	913.7	285.3	31.8	193	156	274	165	13.90	56.3	2.66
1944	104	162.6	724.9	274.1	35.1	197	173	328	174	15.00	69.7	2.94
1945	106	156.2	799.1	365.6	42.9	207	172	366	179	15.50	75.9	2.91
1946	102	155.4	646.5	292.5	40.1	236	200	399	197	15.70	71.5	3.47
1947	99	153.8	635.7	310.2	34.0	276	236	424	230	16.40	69.3	4.17
1948	96	152.5	536.1	370.5	31.5	287	250	445	250	18.70	81.9	4.29
1949	105	156.0	622.8	513.3	41.3	250	206	430	240	19.40	84.5	3.46
1950	111	163.2	550.6	630.8	43.8	258	210	432	246	18.80	76.5	3.58
1951	118	164.6	577.8	805.6	52.5	302	236	481	271	20.20	78.8	4.01
1952 4/	123	169.4	524.6	886.8	60.9	288	251	508	273	21.20	75.0	4.21
1953 5/	125	171.4	524.9	985.8	56.5	258	227	517	262	22.50	72.7	3.86

	(c) Prices received by farmers for eggs and poultry									(d) Poultry-product/feed price ratios			
		Eggs		Chickens				Turkeys		U. S. average ratios			
						All chickens							
Year	Index of egg and poultry prices (1910-14=100)	Per dozen	As a percent-age of parity 2/	Broilers, per pound	Farm chickens, per pound	Per pound	As a percent-age of parity 3/	Per pound	As a percent-age of parity 3/	Egg-feed	Farm chicken-feed	Turkey-feed	Broiler-feed price ratio, Del-Mar-Va peninsula
		Ct.	Pct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Pct.	Ct.	Pct.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1940	98	18.0	72	17.3	13.0	13.9	92	15.2	78	11.5	7.7	8.4	
1941	122	23.5	88	18.4	15.6	16.3	104	19.9	89	13.5	8.4	9.2	
1942	152	30.0	99	22.9	18.7	19.8	111	27.5	101	14.2	8.4	9.8	
1943	191	37.1	114	28.6	24.3	25.3	133	32.7	128	14.5	9.1	11.1	
1944	177	32.5	95	28.8	23.7	24.9	125	33.9	131	11.5	8.1	10.8	
1945	198	37.7	107	29.5	25.9	27.0	132	33.7	135	13.4	8.9	11.5	
1946	201	37.6	96	32.7	27.6	29.0	123	36.3	121	11.3	7.7	9.7	
1947	223	45.3	94	32.3	26.5	28.2	102	36.5	96	11.1	6.5	7.7	
1948	242	47.2	90	36.0	30.1	32.3	104	46.8	115	11.4	7.0	9.8	
1949	221	45.2	88	28.2	25.4	26.6	96	35.2	109	13.2	7.7	11.0	5.9
1950	186	36.3	72	27.4	22.3	24.9	78	32.8	86	10.3	6.2	8.8	5.4
1951	228	47.8	91	28.6	25.1	27.1	86	37.4	90	12.0	6.4	8.9	5.1
1952 4/	206	41.6	82	28.8	22.3	26.2	83	33.6	84	10.0	5.4	8.0	5.2
1953 5/	221	47.6	101	27.1	22.3	25.3	83	33.6	87	12.3	5.9	8.6	5.1

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feed and prices received for grains. 2/ Transitional parity for 1950 was 95 percent; 1951, 90 percent; 1952, 85 percent; 1953, 80 percent, of parity as computed prior to 1950. 3/ Beginning 1950, modernized parity replaced the old formula for chickens and turkeys. 4/ Revised. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 17.- Eggs: Production, annual rate per potential layer, and disposition, United States, 1920 to date

Year	Hens and pullets on farms Jan. 1	Eggs produced			Eggs consumed on farms where produced	Eggs sold	Average annual price, per dozen	Value of eggs sold and consumed
		Total	Per layer on hand during year	Per hen and pullet on farms Jan. 1				
	Thousand	Millions	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Cents	Thousand dollars
1920	341,474	29,700		87	7,100	21,556	43.5	1,038,780
1921	331,632	30,800		93	7,300	22,398	28.3	700,377
1922	353,875	33,000		93	7,600	24,267	25.0	663,895
1923	371,930	35,000		94	7,500	26,392	26.5	748,447
1924	389,626	34,592		89	7,221	26,333	26.7	741,225
1925	390,517	34,969	112	90	7,086	26,910	30.4	856,964
1926	393,849	37,248	118	95	7,378	28,845	28.9	870,312
1927	414,875	38,627	117	93	7,612	29,958	25.1	781,600
1928	427,139	38,659	119	91	7,413	30,268	28.1	877,374
1929	403,774	37,921	119	94	7,147	29,779	29.8	911,882
1930	420,451	39,067	121	93	7,519	30,613	23.7	750,603
1931	401,776	38,532	127	96	7,995	29,628	17.6	546,072
1932	385,826	36,298	121	94	7,992	27,415	14.2	412,335
1933	390,743	35,514	118	91	7,922	26,737	13.8	394,315
1934	385,341	34,429	118	89	7,406	26,266	17.0	473,561
1935	350,407	33,609	122	96	7,205	25,739	23.4	635,834
1936	362,619	34,534	121	95	7,416	26,448	21.8	610,509
1937	379,754	37,564	130	99	7,884	29,162	21.3	651,582
1938	352,964	37,356	135	106	8,204	28,624	20.3	616,528
1939	376,141	38,843	134	103	8,238	30,092	17.4	551,093
1940	392,655	39,707	134	101	8,035	31,236	18.0	582,391
1941	381,315	41,894	139	110	7,652	33,811	23.5	807,599
1942	427,911	48,610	142	114	7,425	40,753	30.0	1,196,819
1943	488,959	54,547	142	112	7,349	46,719	37.1	1,667,790
1944	523,587	58,537	148	112	7,711	50,462	32.5	1,570,877
1945	473,880	56,221	152	119	7,502	48,365	37.7	1,751,381
1946	472,820	55,962	156	118	7,551	48,148	37.6	1,743,016
1947	431,446	55,384	160	128	7,133	48,029	45.3	2,077,719
1948	417,570	54,899	166	131	6,800	47,903	47.2	2,145,041
1949	399,380	56,154	170	141	6,685	49,282	45.2	2,102,955
1950	423,773	58,734	172	139	6,864	51,705	36.3	1,765,793
1951	410,200	59,265	175	144	6,552	52,565	47.8	2,348,066
1952 1/	419,861	60,985	178	145	6,686	54,164	41.6	2,103,841
1953 2/	403,960	61,704	182	153	6,557	55,026	47.6	2,439,456
1954 2/	413,653							

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 18.- Eggs: Production, annual rate per January 1 layer, and disposition, by States and divisions, 1953 1/

State and division	Hens and pullets on farms, January 1	Eggs produced: Total	Eggs produced: Per hen and pullet on farms January 1 2/	Eggs consumed on farms where produced	Eggs sold	Average annual price, per dozen	Value of eggs sold and consumed
	Thousands	Millions	Number	Millions	Millions	Cents	Thousand dollars
Maine	3,933	684	174	29	654	59.7	33,979
New Hampshire	2,552	453	178	14	438	61.4	23,127
Vermont	901	170	189	20	150	58.3	8,259
Massachusetts	5,265	955	181	23	930	60.9	48,365
Rhode Island	609	106	174	3	103	60.3	5,327
Connecticut	4,293	747	174	19	728	59.5	37,039
New York	14,223	2,294	161	151	2,140	57.4	109,586
New Jersey	15,875	2,749	173	35	2,710	57.8	132,218
Pennsylvania	23,859	3,920	164	208	3,706	55.0	179,391
North Atlantic	71,510	12,078	169	502	11,559	57.5	577,291
Ohio	17,756	2,880	162	256	2,621	47.5	113,881
Indiana	17,252	2,752	160	196	2,553	43.2	98,964
Illinois	20,329	3,148	155	282	2,862	41.4	108,468
Michigan	10,508	1,630	155	175	1,453	47.4	64,306
Wisconsin	13,337	2,174	163	208	1,963	45.7	82,679
East North Central	79,182	12,584	159	1,117	11,452	44.7	468,298
Minnesota	23,074	3,813	165	262	3,549	41.6	132,115
Iowa	28,221	4,673	166	324	4,344	39.9	155,211
Missouri	17,835	2,534	142	319	2,211	39.6	83,400
North Dakota	3,701	555	150	93	461	37.1	17,128
South Dakota	8,112	1,241	153	99	1,140	38.4	39,648
Nebraska	11,287	1,736	154	175	1,558	38.2	55,167
Kansas	11,204	1,806	161	224	1,580	39.7	59,683
West North Central	103,434	16,358	158	1,496	14,843	39.9	542,442
Delaware	906	136	150	10	126	53.2	6,029
Maryland	3,517	536	152	47	488	51.8	23,094
Virginia	7,715	1,113	144	191	920	52.2	48,328
West Virginia	3,321	476	143	96	379	50.6	20,029
North Carolina	10,798	1,337	124	297	1,036	51.8	57,542
South Carolina	4,361	514	118	124	386	54.4	23,120
Georgia	6,878	875	127	196	674	54.5	39,513
Florida	3,302	438	133	54	383	57.3	20,866
South Atlantic	40,798	5,425	133	1,015	4,392	52.9	238,521
Kentucky	9,611	1,264	132	296	963	43.3	45,429
Tennessee	8,413	1,011	120	281	723	44.7	37,399
Alabama	6,339	747	118	219	523	50.1	30,978
Mississippi	6,617	698	105	170	521	46.4	26,718
Arkansas	6,229	705	113	183	518	44.9	26,229
Louisiana	3,693	382	103	116	263	48.4	15,287
Oklahoma	7,167	1,040	145	197	840	41.5	35,863
Texas	19,332	2,740	142	389	2,344	46.1	104,993
South Central	67,401	8,587	127	1,851	6,695	45.3	322,896
Montana	1,658	253	153	54	198	44.0	9,240
Idaho	1,719	280	163	47	232	47.5	11,043
Wyoming	629	104	165	21	83	46.8	4,056
Colorado	2,404	377	157	67	309	46.4	14,539
New Mexico	898	117	130	30	87	53.2	5,187
Arizona	582	84	144	10	74	61.5	4,304
Utah	2,611	417	160	30	387	47.8	16,610
Nevada	167	27	162	7	20	55.2	1,242
Washington	4,472	765	171	80	684	54.4	34,635
Oregon	3,251	545	168	72	472	55.7	25,251
California	23,244	3,703	159	158	3,539	53.2	163,901
Western	41,635	6,672	160	576	6,085	52.3	290,008
United States	403,960	61,704	153	6,557	55,026	47.6	2,439,456

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Number of eggs produced during the year divided by the number of hens and pullets on hand January 1.

Table 19.- Chickens (excluding broilers from specialized enterprises): Number on farms January 1, number raised, sold, consumed on farms where produced, and slaughtered, 1930 to date

Year	On farms January 1					Raised	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Slaughter from farm production 1/
	Hens	Pullets		Other	Total				
		Of laying age	Not yet of laying age						
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1930	167,139	(253,312)		48,040	468,491	776,971	489,001	244,127	733,128
1931	158,214	197,581	45,981	47,967	449,743	709,425	428,537	230,970	659,507
1932	156,178	185,419	44,229	50,989	436,815	735,510	418,280	246,631	664,911
1933	154,037	192,011	44,695	53,780	444,523	750,090	441,127	254,388	695,515
1934	146,997	196,004	42,340	48,596	433,937	644,424	403,311	218,990	622,301
1935	138,609	171,903	39,895	39,551	389,958	658,344	365,485	218,796	584,281
1936	136,187	186,093	40,339	40,827	403,446	715,034	394,989	235,144	630,133
1937	130,445	209,815	39,494	44,167	423,921	601,147	351,810	215,067	566,877
1938	137,958	173,130	41,876	36,660	389,624	650,685	326,430	227,810	554,240
1939	134,331	194,106	47,704	42,450	418,591	696,655	376,583	224,783	601,366
1940	139,079	202,483	51,093	45,633	438,288	633,705	369,846	201,164	571,010
1941	141,430	192,296	47,589	41,526	422,841	744,956	412,322	197,699	610,021
1942	150,170	220,842	56,899	49,024	476,935	844,276	493,043	193,688	686,731
1943	170,337	255,321	63,301	53,088	542,047	1,001,392	682,937	190,620	873,557
1944	174,000	282,183	67,404	58,610	582,197	832,063	611,901	178,670	790,571
1945	172,426	254,498	46,956	42,617	516,497	890,443	609,271	183,101	792,372
1946	150,712	269,303	52,805	50,407	523,227	737,632	529,437	173,063	702,500
1947	150,490	243,931	37,025	35,771	467,217	719,418	491,451	161,851	653,302
1948	139,587	242,785	35,198	32,074	449,644	615,076	401,613	153,262	554,875
1949	141,044	227,145	31,191	31,496	430,876	705,099	440,944	156,216	597,160
1950	137,014	254,557	32,202	32,776	456,549	635,130	406,537	157,948	564,485
1951	146,340	233,717	30,143	32,457	442,657	663,481	412,843	157,716	570,559
1952 2/	143,748	244,264	31,849	30,064	449,925	617,018	389,233	155,602	544,835
1953 2/	149,528	229,984	24,448	25,771	429,731	614,955	364,298	151,017	515,315
1954 3/	132,191	255,147	26,315	25,613	439,271				

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced. The difference between raised and slaughtered is accounted for by (a) difference in January 1 inventories and (b) death losses.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 20.- Farm chickens: Average live weight, sales, farm consumption, and value, available data, 1930 to date

Year	Average live weight			Total sold, live weight	Total consumed on farms where produced, live weight	Slaughter, live weight, from farm production 1/	Weighted annual average price received per pound	Value of:	
	Young	Mature	All					Sales from farms	Sales plus home consumption
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Million dollars	Million dollars
1930	3.0	4.7	3.7	1,815	809	2,624	18.4	333	479
1931	3.1	4.7	3.8	1,634	782	2,416	15.8	258	378
1932	3.2	4.9	3.9	1,616	840	2,456	11.7	190	284
1933	3.2	4.8	3.8	1,696	866	2,562	9.5	160	239
1934	3.1	4.7	3.8	1,545	732	2,277	11.3	171	252
1935	3.2	4.8	3.9	1,414	745	2,159	14.9	211	319
1936	3.3	4.8	3.9	1,536	798	2,334	15.0	230	348
1937	3.3	4.8	4.0	1,417	752	2,169	16.0	227	343
1938	3.3	4.8	3.9	1,282	787	2,069	14.8	189	300
1939	3.3	4.8	3.9	1,481	779	2,260	13.2	195	296
1940	3.3	4.9	4.1	1,508	712	2,220	13.0	196	286
1941	3.4	5.2	4.1	1,673	699	2,372	15.6	261	368
1942	3.5	5.2	4.2	2,046	689	2,735	18.7	384	510
1943	3.5	5.3	4.2	2,836	678	3,514	24.3	688	852
1944	3.6	5.2	4.3	2,645	644	3,289	23.7	627	779
1945	3.7	5.2	4.3	2,616	669	3,285	25.9	677	852
1946	3.7	5.2	4.4	2,318	638	2,956	27.6	639	814
1947	3.7	5.2	4.4	2,144	598	2,742	26.5	568	727
1948	3.7	5.3	4.5	1,804	568	2,372	30.1	543	711
1949	3.8	5.3	4.4	1,954	575	2,529	25.4	497	643
1950	3.8	5.3	4.5	1,847	586	2,433	22.3	411	540
1951	3.9	5.3	4.5	1,877	581	2,458	25.1	472	615
1952 2/	3.9	5.4	4.6	1,778	573	2,351	22.3	396	521
1953 3/	4.0	5.4	4.7	1,713	550	2,263	22.3	381	502

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 21.- Chickens: Number raised and sold; number consumed on farms where produced and value of sales plus home consumption, by States and divisions, 1953 1/

State and division	Chickens raised	Chickens sold		Chickens consumed on farms where produced		Average price, per pound	Value of sales plus home consumption
		Number	Weight	Number	Weight		
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousand pounds	Thousands	Thousand pounds	Cents	Thousand dollars
Maine	7,967	6,669	36,013	264	1,399	24.9	9,315
New Hampshire	6,033	5,258	27,342	168	823	24.6	6,928
Vermont	1,802	1,386	7,346	187	1,010	27.2	2,273
Massachusetts	8,971	7,551	39,265	336	1,680	25.9	10,605
Rhode Island	1,152	992	4,762	54	270	26.0	1,308
Connecticut	8,718	7,502	37,510	303	1,545	26.5	10,349
New York	19,681	14,696	73,480	1,944	9,914	26.6	22,183
New Jersey	16,444	10,560	50,688	801	3,685	27.4	14,899
Pennsylvania	38,694	27,041	135,205	3,255	16,275	26.5	40,142
North Atlantic	109,462	81,655	411,611	7,312	36,601	26.3	118,002
Ohio	25,598	17,199	85,995	4,743	21,818	22.7	24,474
Indiana	26,086	18,274	91,370	4,153	17,027	21.8	23,631
Illinois	27,544	16,118	78,978	6,361	26,080	21.2	22,272
Michigan	18,608	13,282	67,738	2,631	13,155	24.5	19,819
Wisconsin	21,780	15,378	70,739	3,801	17,104	21.7	19,062
East North Central	119,616	80,251	394,820	21,689	95,184	22.3	109,258
Minnesota	27,711	18,685	87,820	4,621	20,332	17.5	18,926
Iowa	42,502	28,863	138,542	7,013	29,455	18.4	30,912
Missouri	27,450	16,715	78,560	7,123	24,930	20.9	21,629
North Dakota	6,733	4,040	18,180	1,749	7,171	18.4	4,664
South Dakota	13,480	8,655	40,678	2,427	9,951	16.9	8,557
Nebraska	20,497	12,339	55,526	4,978	18,916	18.1	13,474
Kansas	18,345	9,601	42,244	5,693	19,926	17.3	10,755
West North Central	156,718	98,898	461,550	33,604	130,681	18.4	108,917
Delaware	1,650	1,141	5,477	226	1,017	26.7	1,734
Maryland	5,402	3,405	16,004	1,145	4,694	26.1	5,402
Virginia	10,212	3,500	17,150	5,130	17,955	23.1	8,110
West Virginia	4,003	1,682	7,737	1,563	6,252	23.6	3,301
North Carolina	16,513	5,457	25,648	8,283	27,334	22.9	12,132
South Carolina	7,668	1,576	7,092	4,871	14,100	25.8	5,726
Georgia	12,812	4,867	18,981	6,392	20,454	24.3	9,582
Florida	5,394	3,379	13,516	1,257	4,274	27.2	4,839
South Atlantic	63,654	25,007	111,605	28,867	97,080	24.6	50,826
Kentucky	16,337	6,141	28,863	8,152	26,086	21.2	11,649
Tennessee	14,256	6,789	29,872	5,953	19,050	20.2	9,882
Alabama	10,773	2,738	12,047	6,403	17,928	23.9	7,164
Mississippi	10,293	3,166	12,981	5,708	15,982	23.8	6,893
Arkansas	9,632	4,631	19,913	3,882	12,034	21.2	6,773
Louisiana	6,484	1,434	6,166	4,253	14,035	29.3	5,919
Oklahoma	10,952	4,512	18,499	4,555	14,120	18.3	5,969
Texas	26,813	11,680	46,720	9,904	30,702	20.9	16,181
South Central	105,540	41,091	175,061	48,810	149,937	21.3	70,430
Montana	3,313	1,979	8,312	953	3,812	27.1	3,286
Idaho	2,972	1,550	6,820	959	3,740	21.1	2,228
Wyoming	1,124	564	2,369	403	1,491	26.5	1,023
Colorado	5,043	3,119	12,476	1,377	4,957	21.4	3,731
New Mexico	1,139	392	1,568	500	1,600	21.6	685
Arizona	774	403	1,612	231	832	25.4	620
Utah	3,947	2,897	11,588	425	1,488	18.6	2,432
Nevada	279	146	613	94	329	21.0	198
Washington	8,245	5,610	23,367	1,579	6,632	21.5	7,095
Oregon	5,363	3,415	15,709	1,164	4,889	20.9	4,305
California	27,766	17,321	71,016	3,050	10,980	23.1	18,941
Western	59,965	37,396	158,450	10,735	40,750	22.3	44,544
United States	614,955	364,298	1,713,097	151,017	550,233	22.3	501,977

1/ Preliminary.

Table 22. - Broilers from specialized enterprises: Production, average live weight, price per pound, and value of production, 1934 to date

Year	Production		Average live weight, per bird	Average price received by producers, per pound, live weight	Value of production
	Number	Pounds (live)			
	Thous.	Thous.	Lb.	Ct.	Thous.dol.
1934	34,030	96,594	2.8	19.3	18,661
1935	42,890	122,637	2.9	20.0	24,551
1936	53,155	152,217	2.9	20.6	31,357
1937	67,915	195,633	2.9	21.4	41,809
1938	82,420	239,126	2.9	19.0	45,509
1939	105,630	306,132	2.9	17.0	52,037
1940	142,762	413,474	2.9	17.3	71,621
1941	191,502	558,905	2.9	18.4	102,975
1942	228,187	674,087	3.0	22.9	154,650
1943	285,293	832,837	2.9	28.6	238,262
1944	274,149	817,605	2.9	28.8	235,282
1945	365,572	1,107,174	3.0	29.5	327,059
1946	292,527	883,855	3.0	32.7	288,603
1947	310,168	936,442	3.0	32.3	302,170
1948	370,515	1,126,643	3.0	36.0	405,171
1949	513,296	1,570,197	3.1	28.2	442,530
1950	630,816	1,938,000	3.1	27.4	530,147
1951	805,608	2,462,661	3.1	28.6	703,213
1952 1/	886,813	2,698,574	3.0	28.8	777,864
1953 2/	985,765	3,017,444	3.1	27.1	817,320

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 23.- Broilers from specialized enterprises: Production, average live weight, price per pound, and value of production, by States and divisions, 1953 1/

State and division	Production		Average live weight, per bird	Average price received by producers, per pound, live weight	Value of production
	Number	Pounds (live)			
	Thousands	Thousands	Pounds	Cents	Thousand dollars
Maine	27,888	105,974	3.8	25.9	27,447
New Hampshire	7,261	28,318	3.9	26.3	7,448
Vermont	593	2,135	3.6	26.8	572
Massachusetts	17,600	63,360	3.6	27.5	17,424
Rhode Island	1,272	4,834	3.8	27.5	1,329
Connecticut	22,846	84,530	3.7	28.0	23,668
New York	9,259	35,184	3.8	30.0	10,555
New Jersey	7,840	32,144	4.1	30.8	9,900
Pennsylvania	20,740	66,368	3.2	27.6	18,318
North Atlantic	115,299	422,847	3.7	27.6	116,661
Ohio	12,878	42,497	3.3	27.7	11,772
Indiana	33,674	107,757	3.2	27.5	29,633
Illinois	36,159	112,093	3.1	28.3	31,722
Michigan	3,971	13,501	3.4	30.5	4,118
Wisconsin	13,623	43,594	3.2	28.6	12,468
East North Central	100,305	319,442	3.2	28.1	89,713
Minnesota	4,139	12,003	2.9	27.6	3,313
Iowa	9,449	28,347	3.0	27.1	7,682
Missouri	28,253	84,759	3.0	26.5	22,461
North Dakota	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska	5,524	16,572	3.0	27.0	4,474
Kansas	2,945	8,540	2.9	27.9	2,383
West North Central	50,310	150,221	3.0	26.8	40,313
Delaware	68,451	212,198	3.1	26.3	55,808
Maryland	62,093	192,488	3.1	26.3	50,624
Virginia	58,745	182,110	3.1	26.0	47,349
West Virginia	22,508	72,026	3.2	26.5	19,087
North Carolina	50,738	147,140	2.9	26.3	38,698
South Carolina	18,019	50,453	2.8	26.7	13,471
Georgia	121,631	352,730	2.9	26.6	93,826
Florida	10,479	30,389	2.9	28.9	8,782
South Atlantic	412,664	1,239,534	3.0	26.4	327,645
Kentucky	5,221	15,663	3.0	27.3	4,276
Tennessee	11,391	31,895	2.8	26.8	8,548
Alabama	28,416	73,882	2.6	27.0	19,948
Mississippi	35,056	94,651	2.7	26.7	25,272
Arkansas	74,080	207,424	2.8	26.3	54,553
Louisiana	12,575	33,952	2.7	27.0	9,167
Oklahoma	7,132	19,970	2.8	26.9	5,372
Texas	65,264	189,266	2.9	27.6	52,237
South Central	239,135	666,703	2.8	26.9	179,373
Montana	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	1,464	3,221	2.2	31.8	1,024
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado	2,278	6,606	2.9	30.0	1,982
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona	594	1,782	3.0	31.2	556
Utah	1,928	5,977	3.1	28.8	1,721
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	8,339	26,685	3.2	29.3	7,819
Oregon	4,889	14,178	2.9	28.5	4,041
California	48,560	160,248	3.3	29.0	46,472
Western	68,052	218,697	3.2	29.1	63,615
United States	985,765	3,017,444	3.1	27.1	817,320

1/ Preliminary.

Table 24.- Turkeys: Average live weight, sales, farm consumption, and value, available data, 1930 to date

Year	Average live weight per turkey sold: Hens	Average live weight per turkey sold: Toms	Average live weight per turkey sold: All	Total sold, live weight	Total consumed on farms, where produced, live weight	Total slaughter, live weight	Weighted annual average price received per pound	Value of: Sales	Value of: Sales plus home consumption
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1930			13.4	214	23	237	20.2	43	48
1931			13.6	214	21	235	19.3	41	45
1932			13.8	268	23	290	12.8	34	37
1933			14.0	304	23	327	11.6	35	38
1934			14.1	290	21	311	15.1	44	47
1935			14.5	274	20	294	20.1	55	59
1936			14.7	374	21	396	15.6	59	62
1937	11.9	17.7	14.8	359	21	380	18.1	65	69
1938	11.9	17.9	14.9	370	19	389	17.5	65	68
1939	11.9	17.9	14.9	444	19	463	15.7	70	72
1940	12.0	18.1	15.1	506	17	524	15.2	77	80
1941	12.6	19.2	15.9	491	15	506	19.9	98	101
1942	12.9	19.7	16.3	523	13	536	27.5	144	147
1943	12.8	19.6	16.2	485	12	496	32.7	158	162
1944	13.0	20.7	16.8	577	10	587	33.9	196	199
1945	13.5	21.4	17.4	715	12	727	33.7	241	245
1946	13.9	22.2	18.0	740	12	752	36.3	269	273
1947	13.8	22.5	18.1	634	12	646	36.5	232	236
1948	14.0	22.6	18.3	549	11	561	46.8	257	263
1949	14.2	23.3	18.8	748	12	760	35.2	263	267
1950	14.1	23.0	18.6	797	11	808	32.8	262	266
1951	13.6	22.2	17.9	911	11	922	37.4	341	345
1952 1/	14.3	23.7	3/16.9	1,019	12	1,030	33.6	342	346
1953 2/	14.5	24.3	3/17.0	946	12	958	33.6	318	322

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Including fryers at an average weight of 7.6 pounds (which weight was reported for the first time for 1952) and 8.0 pounds for 1953.

Table 25.- Turkeys: Numbers on farms January 1, numbers raised, sold, consumed on farms where produced, and total slaughter, available data 1930 to date

Year	Numbers on farms January 1: Breeders	Numbers on farms January 1: Others	Raised	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Total slaughter 1/
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
			(a) All turkeys			
1930			17,419	15,999	1,704	17,703
1931			18,249	15,746	1,549	17,295
1932			22,333	19,393	1,665	21,058
1933			23,241	21,733	1,623	23,356
1934			21,702	20,615	1,505	22,120
1935			20,821	18,827	1,428	20,255
1936			27,981	25,530	1,485	27,015
1937	3,481	2,877	25,755	24,228	1,425	25,653
1938	3,222	2,874	26,887	24,863	1,291	26,154
1939	3,914	2,575	33,587	29,824	1,297	31,121
1940	4,607	3,962	33,791	33,565	1,170	34,735
1941	3,848	3,302	32,607	30,911	996	31,907
1942	3,962	3,485	32,504	32,103	824	32,927
1943	3,897	2,687	31,803	29,903	747	30,650
1944	4,198	3,096	35,132	34,265	647	34,912
1945	4,505	2,577	42,900	40,999	691	41,690
1946	4,841	3,021	40,142	41,030	699	41,729
1947	3,779	2,100	33,975	34,938	675	35,613
1948	2,537	1,428	31,541	30,017	666	30,683
1949	3,148	1,474	41,266	39,841	676	40,517
1950	3,270	1,854	43,792	42,918	648	43,566
1951	3,301	1,790	52,476	50,853	644	51,497
1952 2/	3,828	1,994	60,868	60,452	715	61,167
1953 3/	3,364	1,941	56,521	55,582	716	56,298
1954 3/	3,360	1,963				
			(b) Peltsville Small Whites and other light breeds			
1950			5,124			
1951			11,020			
1952			17,753			
1953 3/	486	202	15,623			
1954 3/	679	213				
			(c) Large breed turkeys			
1950			38,668			
1951			41,456			
1952			43,115			
1953 3/	2,878	1,739	40,898			
1954 3/	2,681	1,750				

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced. The difference between raised and slaughtered is accounted for by (a) difference in January 1 inventories, and (b) death losses. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 26.- Turkeys: Production, disposition, and related data, by States and divisions, 1953

State and division	Number on farms January 1, 1953			Number raised	Sales				Consumed on farms where produced		Average price, per pound	Value of:		Number on farms December 31, 1953		
					Average live weight per bird:											
	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total		Immature and light-weight turkeys 1/	All turkeys	Number	Weight	Number	Weight		Sales	Sales plus home consumption	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Lb.	Lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Ct.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Maine	8	7	15	464	8.0	12.2	385	4,697	1	12	34.3	1,611	1,615	10	12	22
New Hampshire	15	1	16	154	8.0	18.2	142	2,584	2	36	35.7	922	935	17	---	17
Vermont	12	1	13	138	7.5	19.0	124	2,356	2	38	37.1	874	888	13	1	14
Massachusetts	58	1	59	653	8.2	17.4	628	10,927	6	104	39.0	4,262	4,303	54	2	56
Rhode Island	4	1	5	55	8.5	17.6	52	915	1	18	39.8	364	371	4	1	5
Connecticut	24	5	29	370	8.0	19.0	334	6,346	4	76	39.8	2,526	2,556	29	1	30
New York	125	3	128	943	7.4	17.8	954	16,981	23	409	43.7	7,421	7,600	106	3	109
New Jersey	61	9	70	384	8.0	17.3	358	6,193	7	121	44.2	2,737	2,790	49	7	56
Pennsylvania	207	17	224	2,130	8.8	15.4	1,675	25,795	38	585	40.3	10,395	10,631	230	16	246
N. Atl.	514	45	559	5,341	8.5	16.5	4,652	76,794	84	1,399	40.5	31,112	31,689	512	43	555
Ohio	121	40	161	1,878	7.8	15.9	1,860	29,574	25	398	35.3	10,440	10,580	116	32	148
Indiana	32	14	46	1,795	8.0	17.5	1,671	29,242	11	192	35.3	10,322	10,390	42	25	67
Illinois	71	8	79	999	6.8	18.3	871	15,939	12	220	34.8	5,547	5,624	81	10	91
Michigan	115	17	132	1,097	7.0	16.7	1,083	18,086	12	200	35.1	6,348	6,418	110	19	129
Wisconsin	33	24	57	1,349	8.1	15.2	1,548	23,530	13	198	36.9	8,683	8,756	67	19	86
E. N. Cent.	372	103	475	7,118	7.8	16.5	7,033	116,371	73	1,208	35.5	41,340	41,768	416	105	521
Minnesota	174	70	244	5,201	8.0	15.6	5,506	85,894	21	328	33.2	28,517	28,626	204	118	322
Iowa	152	3	155	3,415	7.8	18.9	3,770	71,253	14	265	33.4	23,799	23,888	142	5	147
Missouri	241	33	274	1,572	7.0	16.4	1,452	23,813	12	197	31.6	7,525	7,587	228	62	290
North Dakota	26	8	34	526	8.5	16.5	494	8,151	17	280	34.2	2,788	2,884	29	3	32
South Dakota	38	10	48	370	---	19.0	429	8,151	11	209	32.8	2,674	2,743	39	5	44
Nebraska	37	---	37	862	8.5	20.4	810	16,524	7	143	32.6	5,387	5,434	35	2	37
Kansas	104	11	115	742	7.5	18.0	651	11,718	10	180	32.9	3,855	3,914	135	12	147
W. N. Cent.	772	135	907	12,688	7.8	17.2	13,112	225,504	92	1,602	33.1	74,545	75,076	812	207	1,019
Delaware	16	2	18	360	8.3	12.5	423	5,288	2	25	38.1	2,015	2,025	17	3	20
Maryland	59	6	65	529	8.8	16.6	474	7,868	12	199	38.5	3,029	3,106	60	8	68
Virginia	85	122	207	5,762	8.4	13.1	4,581	60,011	20	262	34.6	20,764	20,855	69	138	207
West Virginia	36	43	79	1,800	8.2	12.6	1,437	18,106	6	76	35.8	6,482	6,509	23	52	75
North Carolina	55	5	60	1,018	8.4	16.4	943	15,456	14	230	35.4	5,475	5,556	60	7	67
South Carolina	72	18	90	1,252	8.2	16.9	1,153	19,486	12	203	36.0	7,015	7,088	72	22	94
Georgia	48	6	54	620	8.0	18.4	342	6,293	23	423	36.8	2,316	2,472	59	---	59
Florida	26	5	31	181	8.0	17.0	168	2,856	13	221	40.7	1,162	1,252	25	9	34
S. Atl.	397	207	604	11,522	8.4	14.2	9,521	135,373	102	1,639	35.6	48,258	48,863	385	239	624
Kentucky	51	5	56	412	7.5	16.5	351	5,792	13	214	33.7	1,952	2,024	57	1	58
Tennessee	25	1	26	211	5.3	13.4	172	2,305	12	161	32.7	754	807	25	1	26
Alabama	24	6	30	308	8.0	13.9	209	2,905	28	389	37.2	1,081	1,226	16	5	21
Mississippi	24	---	24	131	7.0	14.3	94	1,344	21	300	36.5	491	601	22	---	22
Arkansas	23	24	47	550	7.0	15.3	489	7,482	13	199	30.6	2,289	2,350	21	49	70
Louisiana	21	---	21	122	---	16.8	92	1,546	20	336	40.1	620	755	20	---	20
Oklahoma	58	14	72	690	5.9	16.4	601	9,856	20	328	31.4	3,095	3,198	57	11	68
Texas	556	59	615	3,703	6.3	17.0	3,282	55,794	107	1,819	30.2	16,850	17,399	495	114	609
S. Cent.	732	109	891	6,127	6.5	16.5	5,290	87,024	234	3,746	31.2	27,132	28,360	713	181	894
Montana	13	---	13	140	8.0	17.0	126	2,142	12	204	31.5	675	739	13	1	14
Idaho	15	---	15	183	6.0	19.7	92	1,812	6	118	33.7	611	651	10	1	11
Wyoming	13	---	13	150	---	18.4	95	1,748	6	110	33.1	579	615	11	---	11
Colorado	48	---	48	723	8.0	19.6	631	12,368	16	314	35.3	4,366	4,477	34	2	36
New Mexico	11	---	11	68	---	19.8	52	1,030	8	158	34.9	359	414	11	---	11
Arizona	11	1	12	98	7.0	20.4	95	1,938	8	163	33.2	643	697	11	---	11
Utah	41	7	48	1,971	8.0	17.7	1,719	30,426	8	142	31.5	9,584	9,629	47	6	53
Nevada	2	---	2	27	---	20.0	18	360	3	60	33.5	121	141	---	---	---
Washington	138	20	158	1,223	7.0	18.0	1,134	20,412	9	162	32.4	6,613	6,665	115	21	136
Oregon	248	16	264	2,134	7.2	19.7	2,038	40,149	12	236	29.5	11,844	11,914	272	24	296
California	1,240	45	1,285	10,933	8.1	19.3	9,974	192,498	43	830	31.1	59,867	60,125	1,069	62	1,131
West.	1,780	89	1,869	17,650	7.9	19.1	15,974	304,883	131	2,497	31.2	95,262	96,067	1,593	117	1,710
United States	4,617	688	5,305	60,446	8.0	17.0	55,582	945,949	716	12,091	33.6	317,649	321,823	4,431	892	5,323

1/ Including Beltsville Small Whites and other breeds.

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